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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS COLLECTIVE PRIORITY  
RUEHTRO/AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI PRIORITY 4733

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 09 STATE 132759

SIPDIS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [KTIP](#) [ELAB](#) [KCRM](#) [KFRD](#) [KWMN](#) [PGOV](#) [PHUM](#) [PREF](#)

SMIG

SUBJECT: PREPARING THE NINTH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN  
PERSONS (TIP) REPORT

REF: (A) 2006 STATE 202745; (B) 2007 STATE 150188

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SUMMARY AND ACTION REQUEST  
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1. (U) This is an action message for all posts. See paras 12-29. This cable describes the annual reporting requirement for Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and provides instructions for posts' contributions. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended, requires the Department to submit this report to Congress by June 1st. Please note that Congress recently passed the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008; once this legislation is enacted, the Department will provide guidance on provisions that impact the TIP Report and post reporting requirements. Post must submit responses (attn: G/TIP, G-ACBlank, and relevant regional bureau offices) to questions in paragraphs 27-30 by February 13, 2009, which is two weeks earlier than in previous years. Please answer each question individually, either including the original question or identifying responses with the corresponding number (letter) of the question in this cable. Please include KTIP in the tags line. END  
SUMMARY

2. (U) The TVPA (full text available at [www.state.gov/g/tip](http://www.state.gov/g/tip)) mandates that the Department report on the degree to which governments of those countries with a significant number of victims of severe forms of trafficking comply with the law's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. For implementation guidelines interpreting the TVPA's minimum standards, please see Reftel B. Please note that the Report only reviews government actions to combat trafficking and does not consider activities by non-governmental organizations when determining tier rankings. The criteria which must be addressed, in order to assess a government's compliance, are similar but not identical to those covered by the Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labor sections of the annual country reports on human rights practices.

3. (U) Relevant information previously provided for the Human Rights Country Reports or the TIP Interim Assessment (for posts in "Special Watch List" countries) may be included in post's submission. While information submitted for last year's report may be used -- particularly in detailing a country's laws covering TIP -- it is essential that post's response reflect any changes or updates since March 2008.

¶4. (U) This report encompasses all forms of human trafficking, which involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjecting a person to commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor, including involuntary domestic servitude, bonded labor, forced marriage, or other slave-like conditions. The term "fraud" includes actions used to induce the victim's behavior. In reporting on human trafficking, posts should also be aware that the TVPA definition of trafficking does not require that a person be moved from one place to another. Trafficking may occur across international borders or internally within a country.

¶5. (U) Labor trafficking often involves work in the agricultural industry, work as domestic servants, or work in low-skilled jobs, such as the fishing, mining, construction, and textile industries, or restaurants and markets. Labor trafficking can involve persons who have migrated illegally or legally and consensually or voluntarily accepted legitimate offers of labor, but subsequently fall victim to conditions of involuntary servitude. When contracts are not honored or are replaced with new contracts containing less favorable terms after workers arrive in a destination country, workers may become victims of trafficking if they are forced or coerced into continuing to provide their labor under these changed conditions. Please keep in mind that for the purposes of the TIP Report, all forced labor is TIP.

¶6. (U) Smuggling vs. Trafficking: There is an important distinction between human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Unlike migrant smuggling where the individual

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is free to go upon reaching the destination, the purpose of human trafficking is exploitation, achieved through force, fraud or coercion. Posts should try to determine if host-country government statistics and information clearly distinguish between smuggling and human trafficking activity, and do not conflate these two crimes. However, people can be trafficked even after they willingly involve themselves with smugglers. It is not determinative that a trafficked person initially consented to or was initially complicit with a smuggler in the smuggling activity. Traffickers often deceive their victims about the true nature of promised employment or circumstances at the destination.

¶7. (U) Children in Prostitution: Pursuant to the TVPA, the use of force, fraud, or coercion is irrelevant to children (those under 18 years of age) trafficked for sexual exploitation. A child who is being prostituted by a third party is presumed to be a trafficking victim in accordance with the TVPA. Thus, in contrast to cases of adult trafficking, proof of the trafficker's use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain the child's consent to sex trafficking is not/not necessary. (Note: THIS ONLY APPLIES FOR SEX TRAFFICKING).

¶8. (U) A Significant Number of Victims: The 2009 TIP Report must include all countries of origin, transit, or destination for a "significant number of victims" of severe forms of trafficking in persons. Since the TIP Report's creation, the Department has defined "significant number" in this context to be "on the order of 100 or more victims." This includes victims from outside the host country who enter or transit the country, as well as victims trafficked within their own countries. Even if a post believes that a particular country does not have a significant number of trafficking victims, that post must still provide information to the Department. All posts must address the questions in para. 23(A) and (B), including the points on sources and

reliability. If the answer to the question is "no" (no trafficking problem), and post specifies its sources and indicates why it believes the sources to be adequate and reliable, post should then respond only to questions in paras. 22(B-J), 28(A-E, and O), and 29(C and G). If the answers to the first questions in para. 23(B) are "yes" (there is a trafficking problem), post must respond to all the questions in paras. 23 - 27. Inclusion of a country on the TIP report, or placement on one of the three tiers, may change from year to year.

¶9. (U) Law Enforcement Data Collection: In accordance with the TVPA, a country will be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced traffickers (TVPA Minimum Standard 4, criterion (b)(1)) if it does not provide data, consistent with the capacity of the country to obtain the data, on such law enforcement activity. Similarly, a country with an identified TIP-related corruption problem will be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced officials who participate in or facilitate trafficking if it does not provide data, consistent with the capacity of the country to obtain the data, on such law enforcement activity (TVPA Minimum Standard 4, criteria (b)(7)) (see para 11 for more guidance on anti-corruption efforts). Provision of such data will be crucial in evaluating whether a country is in compliance with key TVPA minimum standards and help to determine tier ranking.

¶10. (U) Please avoid reporting "Trafficking-Related" Law Enforcement Efforts: The Department does not accept "trafficking-related" (e.g. prostitution, child defilement/debauchery, and human smuggling offenses) law enforcement statistics for inclusion in the TIP Report. Instead, the Department requests data on "investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences of trafficking crimes." The Department will accept only law enforcement data that falls into one of two categories: (1) investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences for offenses that are EXPLICITLY DEFINED AS TRAFFICKING; or (2) investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences for offenses that are not defined explicitly as trafficking but for which the facts - as presented by the host government -- constitute a trafficking offense. Data on TIP cases needs to be disaggregated from data on other offenses, such as migrant smuggling.

¶11. (U) Data on Law Enforcement Efforts Against TIP-related Complicity/Corruption: One of the ten criteria under the TVPA's Fourth Minimum Standard (section 108(a)(4) of the TVPA) is the requirement that governments provide data on

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investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences of "public officials who participate in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking." The Department applies this criterion to countries in which there is reliable information indicating that a TIP-related corruption problem exists. The Department seeks data for investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences of corrupt public officials that involve crimes RELATED TO TIP (including but not limited to the fraudulent issuance of visas or passports to smugglers involved in TIP; tip-offs given to trafficking rings of impending law enforcement action; bribes accepted by government officials to facilitate the movement of trafficked victims; and direct involvement in trafficking).

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GUIDELINES FOR POST SUBMISSIONS  
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¶12. (U) ACTION FOR ALL ADDRESSEES: Department requests

all

Posts provide their submissions slugged for G/TIP, G-ACBlank, and relevant regional bureau offices, based on this guidance and checklist by February 13 so there is adequate time to review and assess host government's anti- trafficking efforts before the Congressionally mandated deadline of June 1, 2009. (Note: this deadline for post submissions was set two weeks earlier than previous years in order to enable additional time for discussions with post.) Please use the KTIP tag in the tags line. The questions in the list below (paragraphs 23-27) are not exhaustive and posts are encouraged to provide further detail or information. Please address each major subheading and answer each question that is applicable. If not applicable, please so indicate.

¶13. (U) The TIP report will cover efforts by governments during the time period from April 2008 to mid-February ¶2009. However, if there is a major trafficking-related event or events in late February or later that warrants mention, post should send a supplemental response no later than April 15th and the new information will be included in the report.

¶14. (U) Post reporting officers should seek information from all available sources, including, but not limited to: government (including the Foreign, Interior, Labor, Justice, Tourism, and any other ministries that address trafficking, consular services, prosecutors, police, border guards, and immigration officers); NGOs (including charitable and religious organizations that work with trafficked victims), trade unions, hospitals and/or health centers; international organizations; media reports; research studies; and other Mission elements (other sections, consulates, other USG agencies represented at post, etc.). (Note: In some cases NGOs may not want to be publicly identified for safety reasons. In such cases, please provide the identification to the Department with a statement that it not be publicly disclosed. End Note)

¶15. (U) Posts are asked to provide information on all forms of exploitation that are induced by force, fraud, or coercion. This includes, but is not limited to: trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution of adults and minors placed by third parties in prostitution; and trafficking for labor purposes, including involuntary servitude of adults and children, bonded labor and unlawfully conscripted child soldiers.

¶16. (U) As with previous years' reports, the Department will use information from NGOs, the press, and international organizations in addition to post reporting in compiling the report. In addition, G/TIP is inviting NGOs and intergovernmental organizations to send information on trafficking directly to the office via mail or via a G/TIP e-mail address: [tipreport@state.gov](mailto:tipreport@state.gov), which was established four years ago. The office will use this information to supplement the information provided by posts. The office will ensure that such information and its sources are shared with the relevant post in a timely manner, in part so that posts are able to comment on the reliability of the source and/or corroborate the information.

¶17. (U) Active Voice, Past Tense, Precise Dates, and Sums of Money: In reporting anti-TIP actions undertaken by governments between March 2008 and mid-February 2009, please use the active voice and identify specifically the entity undertaking the action. This is particularly important for activities that are potentially carried out

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by more than one party; e.g. victim protection

activities. Please use the past tense for all activities conducted by the government between March 2008 and February 2009, and include precise dates (month and year) of the activities. If citing commitments of future action, use the future tense and include dates of projected completion, if available. As a general rule, the TIP Report will not include projected activities or commitments of future action as evidence of meeting the minimum standards. When citing the financial worth or funding amount for an activity, please provide its U.S. dollar equivalent. Government actions taken in partnership with non-governmental actors or international organizations may be credited if government support/participation is tangible and substantial.

¶18. (U) Posts' reports should be classified "SBU." Posts may provide relevant information that is classified, for example on corruption, in separate classified cables.

¶19. (U) As soon as each post submits its response, G/TIP will review the information and draft the country narratives. G/TIP may query posts, including relevant regional POCs, for further clarification and additional information as necessary. By the beginning of April 2009, G/TIP plans to share with post draft country tier placements and supporting narratives. G/TIP will then convene departmental meetings, in which the regional and functional bureaus participate, to review these draft country placements and reports. Posts will have an opportunity to formally comment on their host country's placement and TIP report narratives through the regional bureaus' points of contact at these meetings.

¶20. (U) Posts may address questions to G/TIP staff as follows:

For European countries covered by EUR/AGS, EUR/SE, EUR/UBI, EUR/SCE, EUR/WE, and EUR/UMB contact both Jennifer Donnelly (202) 312-9655, DonnellyJS@state.gov, and Amy Rofman (202) 312-9655, RofmanAJ@state.gov;

For European countries covered by EUR/NB, EUR/NCE, EUR/RUS, and the Caucasus, contact Megan Hall, (202) 312-9844, HallML@state.gov;

For Africa (East, Great Lakes, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe), contact Rachel Yousey, (202) 312-9861, YouseyRM@state.gov;

For Africa (West and Central except Great Lakes), contact Veronica Zeitlin, (202) 312-9673, ZeitlinVK@state.gov;

For Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zambia), contact Stephanie Kronenburg, (202) 312-0677, KronenburgSA@state.gov;

For the Central Asian Republics, contact Megan Hall (contact info above);

For the Near East and South Asia, contact Mark Taylor, (202) 312-9643, TaylorMB@state.gov;

For Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific, contact Stephanie Kronenburg (contact info above);

For Northeast and Southeast Asia, contact Christine Chan-Downer, (202) 312-9844, ChanCW@state.gov;

For WHA (Central and South America), contact Barbara J. Fleck, (202) 312-9653, FleckBJ@state.gov; and

For WHA (Caribbean), contact Stephanie Kronenburg (contact info above).

The regional bureau points of contact on TIP issues are:

AF/RSA: Linda Muncy, (202) 647-5803, MuncyLH@state.gov



EAP/RSP: Dan Tikvart, (202) 647-2313, TikvartDJ@state.gov

EUR/PGI: Jody Buckneberg, (202) 647-7117,  
BucknebergJL@state.gov

NEA/RA: Rina Chatterji, (202) 647-3691,  
ChatterjiR@state.gov

SCA/RA: Jessica Mazzone, (202) 647-8080,  
MazzoneJR@state.gov

WHA/PCC: Scott Miller, (202) 647-5333, MillerSA@state.gov

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¶21. (U) Please slug all submissions for G/TIP, G-ACBlank, INL, DRL, PRM, and the relevant regional bureaus' offices (EUR/PGI, WHA/PPC, AF/RSA, SCA/RA, EAP/RSP, and NEA/RA). Also, please include the following tags: KTIP, KCRM, PHUM, KWMN, SMIG, KFRD, ASEC, PREF, and ELAB. Additionally, please info USAID, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Labor, and Department of Treasury. Lastly, please info the appropriate post for any other country mentioned in your report.

¶22. (U) In compiling the required information, Posts should designate a single point of contact on trafficking. Please provide the name, telephone number, and fax number of this point of contact in your cable. Posts are also asked to quantify the number of hours spent per embassy officer and the ranks of those officers in the preparation of the TIP report cable. OMB requires the State Department to account for personnel time spent on this report.

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REPORTING QUESTIONS  
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¶23. (U) THE COUNTRY'S TIP SITUATION:

-- A. What is (are) the source(s) of available information on trafficking in persons? What plans are in place (if any) to undertake further documentation of human trafficking? How reliable are these sources?

-- B. Is the country a country of origin, transit, and/or destination for internationally trafficked men, women, or children? Does trafficking occur within the country's borders? If so, does internal trafficking occur in territory outside of the government's control (e.g. in a civil war situation)? To where are people trafficked? For what purposes are they trafficked? Provide, where possible, numbers or estimates for each group of trafficking victims. Have there been any changes in the TIP situation since the last TIP Report (e.g. changes in destinations)?

-- C. What kind of conditions are the victims trafficked into?

-- D. Vulnerability to TIP: Are certain groups of persons more at risk of being trafficked (e.g. women and children, boys versus girls, certain ethnic groups, refugees, IDPs, etc.)?

-- E. Traffickers and Their Methods: Who are the traffickers/exploiters? Are they independent business people? Small or family-based crime groups? Large international organized crime syndicates? What methods are used to approach victims? For example, are they offered lucrative jobs, sold by their families, or approached by friends of friends? What methods are used to move the victims (e.g., are false documents being used?). Are employment, travel, and tourism agencies or marriage brokers involved with or fronting for

traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals?

¶24. (U) SETTING THE SCENE FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-TIP EFFORTS:

-- A. Does the government acknowledge that trafficking is a problem in the country? If not, why not?

-- B. Which government agencies are involved in anti-trafficking efforts and which agency, if any, has the lead?

-- C. What are the limitations on the government's ability to address this problem in practice? For example, is funding for police or other institutions inadequate? Is overall corruption a problem? Does the government lack the resources to aid victims?

-- D. To what extent does the government systematically monitor its anti-trafficking efforts (on all fronts -- prosecution, victim protection, and prevention) and periodically make available, publicly or privately and directly or through regional/international organizations, its assessments of these anti-trafficking efforts?

¶25. (U) INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS:

For questions A-D, posts should highlight in particular whether or not the country has enacted any new legislation since the last TIP report.

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-- A. Existing Laws against TIP: Does the country have a law or laws specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons -- both for sexual exploitation and labor? If so, please specifically cite the name of the law(s) and its date of enactment and provide the exact language [actual copies preferable] of the TIP provisions. Please provide a full inventory of trafficking laws, including non-criminal statutes that allow for civil penalties against alleged trafficking crimes (e.g., civil forfeiture laws and laws against illegal debt). Does the law(s) cover both internal and transnational forms of trafficking? If not, under what other laws can traffickers be prosecuted? For example, are there laws against slavery or the exploitation of prostitution by means of force, fraud, or coercion? Are these other laws being used in trafficking cases?

-- B. Punishment of Sex Trafficking Offenses: What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking people for sexual exploitation?

-- C. Punishment of Labor Trafficking Offenses: What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking for labor exploitation, such as forced or bonded labor? If your country is a source country for labor migrants, do the government's laws provide for criminal punishment -- i.e. jail time -- for labor recruiters who engage in recruitment of workers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers with the purpose of subjecting workers to trafficking in the destination country? If your country is a destination for labor migrants, are there laws punishing employers or labor agents who confiscate workers' passports or travel documents for the purpose of trafficking, switch contracts without the worker's consent as a means to keep the worker in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as means of keeping the worker in a state of service?

-- D. What are the prescribed penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault? (NOTE: This is necessary to evaluate a foreign government's compliance with TVPA Minimum Standard 2, which reads: "For the knowing commission of any act of sex trafficking . . . the

government of the country should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault (rape)." END NOTE)

-- E. Law Enforcement Statistics: Did the government prosecute any cases against human trafficking offenders during the reporting period? If so, provide numbers of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences imposed, including details on plea bargains and fines, if relevant and available. Please note the number of convicted traffickers who received suspended sentences and the number who received only a fine as punishment. Please indicate which laws were used to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence traffickers. Also, if possible, please disaggregate numbers of cases by type of TIP (labor vs. commercial sexual exploitation) and victims (children under 18 years of age vs. adults). If in a labor source country, did the government criminally prosecute labor recruiters who recruit workers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers or by imposing fees or commissions for the purpose of subjecting the worker to debt bondage? Did the government in a labor destination country criminally prosecute employers or labor agents who confiscate workers' passports/travel documents for the purpose of trafficking, switch contracts or terms of employment without the worker's consent to keep workers in a state of service, use physical or sexual abuse or the threat of such abuse to keep workers in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as a means to keep workers in a state of service? What were the actual punishments imposed on persons convicted of these offenses? Are the traffickers serving the time sentenced? If not, why not?

-- F. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking? Specify whether NGOs, international organizations, and/or the USG provide specialized training for host government officials.

--G. Does the government cooperate with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases? If possible, provide the number of cooperative international investigations on trafficking during the reporting period.

-- H. Does the government extradite persons who are

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charged with trafficking in other countries? If so, please provide the number of traffickers extradited during the reporting period, and the number of trafficking extraditions pending. In particular, please report on any pending or concluded extraditions of trafficking offenders to the United States.

-- I. Is there evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking, on a local or institutional level? If so, please explain in detail.

-- J. If government officials are involved in trafficking, what steps has the government taken to end such participation? Please indicate the number of government officials investigated and prosecuted for involvement in trafficking or trafficking-related corruption during the reporting period. Have any been convicted? What sentence(s) was imposed? Please specify if officials received suspended sentences, or were given a fine, fired, or reassigned to another position within the government as punishment. Please indicate the number of convicted officials that received suspended sentences or received only a fine as punishment.

-- K. Is prostitution legalized or decriminalized?



Specifically, are the activities of the prostitute criminalized? Are the activities of the brothel owner/operator, clients, pimps, and enforcers criminalized? Are these laws enforced? If prostitution is legal and regulated, what is the legal minimum age for this activity? Note that in countries with federalist systems, prostitution laws may be under state or local jurisdiction and may differ among jurisdictions.

-- L. For countries that contribute troops to international peacekeeping efforts, please indicate whether the government vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced nationals of the country deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission who engaged in or facilitated severe forms of trafficking or who exploited victims of such trafficking.

-- M. If the country has an identified problem of child sex tourists coming to the country, what are the countries of origin for sex tourists? How many foreign pedophiles did the government prosecute or deport/extradite to their country of origin? If your host country's nationals are perpetrators of child sex tourism, do the country's child sexual abuse laws have extraterritorial coverage (similar to the U.S. PROTECT Act) to allow the prosecution of suspected sex tourists for crimes committed abroad? If so, how many of the country's nationals were prosecuted and/or convicted during the reporting period under the extraterritorial provision(s) for traveling to other countries to engage in child sex tourism?

126. (U) PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS:

-- A. What kind of protection is the government able under existing law to provide for victims and witnesses? Does it provide these protections in practice?

-- B. Does the country have victim care facilities (shelters or drop-in centers) which are accessible to trafficking victims? Do foreign victims have the same access to care as domestic trafficking victims? Where are child victims placed (e.g., in shelters, foster care, or juvenile justice detention centers)? Does the country have specialized care for adults in addition to children? Does the country have specialized care for male victims as well as female? Does the country have specialized facilities dedicated to helping victims of trafficking? Are these facilities operated by the government or by NGOs? What is the funding source of these facilities? Please estimate the amount the government spent (in U.S. dollar equivalent) on these specialized facilities dedicated to helping trafficking victims during the reporting period.

-- C. Does the government provide trafficking victims with access to legal, medical and psychological services? If so, please specify the kind of assistance provided. Does the government provide funding or other forms of support to foreign or domestic NGOs and/or international organizations for providing these services to trafficking victims? Please explain and provide any funding amounts in U.S. dollar equivalent. If assistance provided was in-kind, please specify exact assistance. Please specify if funding for assistance comes from a federal budget or from regional or local governments.

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-- D. Does the government assist foreign trafficking victims, for example, by providing temporary to permanent residency status, or other relief from deportation? If so, please explain.

-- E. Does the government provide longer-term shelter or

housing benefits to victims or other resources to aid the victims in rebuilding their lives?

-- F. Does the government have a referral process to transfer victims detained, arrested or placed in protective custody by law enforcement authorities to institutions that provide short- or long-term care (either government or NGO-run)?

-- G. What is the total number of trafficking victims identified during the reporting period? Of these, how many victims were referred to care facilities for assistance by law enforcement authorities during the reporting period? By social services officials? What is the number of victims assisted by government-funded assistance programs and those not funded by the government during the reporting period?

-- H. Do the government's law enforcement, immigration, and social services personnel have a formal system of proactively identifying victims of trafficking among high-risk persons with whom they come in contact (e.g., foreign persons arrested for prostitution or immigration violations)? For countries with legalized prostitution, does the government have a mechanism for screening for trafficking victims among persons involved in the legal/regulated commercial sex trade?

-- I. Are the rights of victims respected? Are trafficking victims detained or jailed? If so, for how long? Are victims fined? Are victims prosecuted for violations of other laws, such as those governing immigration or prostitution?

-- J. Does the government encourage victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking? How many victims assisted in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers during the reporting period? May victims file civil suits or seek legal action against traffickers? Does anyone impede victim access to such legal redress? If a victim is a material witness in a court case against a former employer, is the victim permitted to obtain other employment or to leave the country pending trial proceedings? Are there means by which a victim may obtain restitution?

-- K. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in identifying trafficking victims and in the provision of assistance to trafficked victims, including the special needs of trafficked children? Does the government provide training on protections and assistance to its embassies and consulates in foreign countries that are destination or transit countries? What is the number of trafficking victims assisted by the host country's embassies or consulates abroad during the reporting period? Please explain the type of assistance provided (travel documents, referrals to assistance, payment for transportation home).

-- L. Does the government provide assistance, such as medical aid, shelter, or financial help, to its nationals who are repatriated as victims of trafficking?

-- M. Which international organizations or NGOs, if any, work with trafficking victims? What type of services do they provide? What sort of cooperation do they receive from local authorities?

127. (U) PREVENTION:

-- A. Did the government conduct anti-trafficking information or education campaigns during the reporting period? If so, briefly describe the campaign(s), including their objectives and effectiveness. Please provide the number of people reached by such awareness efforts, if available. Do these campaigns target potential trafficking victims and/or the demand for

trafficking (e.g. "clients" of prostitutes or beneficiaries of forced labor)? (Note: This can be an especially noteworthy effort where prostitution is legal. End Note.)

-- B. Does the government monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking? Do law

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-- C. Is there a mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies, internal, international, and multilateral on trafficking-related matters, such as a multi-agency working group or a task force?

-- D. Does the government have a national plan of action to address trafficking in persons? If the plan was developed during the reporting period, which agencies were involved in developing it? Were NGOs consulted in the process? What steps has the government taken to implement the action plan?

-- E: What measures has the government taken during the reporting period to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts? (see ref B, para. 9(3) for examples)

-- F. Required of all Posts: What measures has the government taken during the reporting period to reduce the participation in international child sex tourism by nationals of the country?

-- G. Required of posts in countries that have contributed over 100 troops to international peacekeeping efforts (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe): What measures has the government adopted to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking or exploit victims of such trafficking? If posts do not provide an answer to this question, the Department may consider including a statement in the country assessment to the effect that "An assessment regarding Country X's efforts to ensure that its troops deployed abroad for international peacekeeping missions do not engage in or facilitate trafficking or exploit trafficking victims was unavailable for this reporting period."

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NOMINATION OF HEROES AND BEST PRACTICES  
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128. (U) HEROES: The introduction to the past four TIP Reports has included a section honoring Anti-Trafficking "Heroes" These individuals or representatives of organizations demonstrate an exceptional commitment to fighting TIP above and beyond the scope of their assigned work. The Department encourages post to nominate one or more such individuals for inclusion in a similar section of the 2009 Report. Please submit, under a subheading of "TIP Hero(es)," a brief description of the individual or organization's work, and note that the appropriate individual(s) has been vetted through databases available to post (e.g. CLASS and any law enforcement systems) to ensure they have no visa ineligibilities or other derogatory information.

¶29. (U) BEST PRACTICES. For the past five years the Report has carried a section on "Best Practices" in addressing TIP. This section highlights particular practices used by governments or NGOs in addressing the various challenges of TIP and serves as a useful guide to foreign governments and posts as they design anti-TIP projects and strategies. The Department encourages post to nominate "best practices" from their host countries for showcasing in the 2009 Report. Please submit, under a "Best Practice" subheading, a brief summary of the activity or practice, along with the positive effect it has had in addressing TIP.

¶30. (U) Department greatly appreciates posts' time and assistance in collecting and reporting data for the 2009 TIP Report, as well as your ongoing efforts to advance USG anti-TIP objectives.

¶31. (U) Minimize considered.  
RICE